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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

The Registrar-General has now given out a sufficiently elaborate statement of the British census returns to enable us to trace the lines of progress and decay in the sister islands during the last decade.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1841-1901) and Population (8,199,597 to 4,456,546)

The figures for 1901 are from the Registrar-General's returns published to the daily papers of Tuesday of this week.

The cable correspondent apparently knows how to make figures lie. In actual numbers the decline in the population of Ireland has been greater in the period of 1891-01 than in that of 1881-91 by over 160,000 persons.

In the period of sixty years under review the Irish people have prospered and multiplied in every land under the sun except their own.

Earl Cadogan, the Lord-Lieutenant, has made an authoritative announcement of King Edward's wish to visit Ireland as soon as possible.

Earl Cadogan has certainly shown his own desire to see his influence and authority wisely in Ireland; but the King will find that as long as statements of Lord Salisbury's inscurable prejudice insist upon believing the Irish unfit for the working out of their own salvation, so long will Ireland go down to further misery under the unnatural hand of alien government.

To return to the census figures, we find that Scotland is now almost on an equality of population with Ireland, having 4,471,657 people, while the population of England and Wales has increased from 29,001,018 in 1891 to 32,626,716 in 1901.

A NECESSARY WORD.

It is through no desire to be consoiric that THE REGISTER refers to The Irish Canadian's excited defence last week of Mr. William O'Brien's paper, the seizure of which, in Dublin and other Irish cities, is held by our contemporary to be a proof of tyranny, and "a link in the long chain of outrages which shall eventually lead to the plagues," etc.

When it says: If the assault made on the King and the Cardinal were not condemned by Catholics and Irishmen, the Protestants of Great Britain and the rest of the world would get the impression that the Catholic Church tolerated insults to the civil power and that the cause of Ireland was bound up with the indecent expressions of personal contempt for the English sovereign.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Some interesting facts are pointed out in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, referred to in another column. The thing that will strike most of us, however, is the decline in the number of pupils attending the Protestant Separate Schools of the adjoining province.

AN "ECCE HOMO" IN DERRY.

A North of Ireland Orangeman visiting England happened to hear the name of the Pope referred to with marked respect in a company of Protestant friends.

The action of the Derry Board of Guardians will strike every reader of THE REGISTER with all the more order when they look upon the bearing of "Ecce Homo" which we are among our premium pictures.

attainable by the most modern appliances of art printing. The work is all done in Germany, the home par excellence of art printing to-day.

UNHAPPY ITALY.

Once quiet, and always beautiful, Italy is gaining a world wide notoriety for lawlessness. The best informed visitors to the country blame the Government, under which it is prophesied, content can never reign.

The series of robberies and murders that meets the eye of paternalists at his breakfast table in Italy is of the most barefaced description. From Romagna and the South, from Leghorn and Massa Carrara in the North, and gentle Tuscany, the tale of cowardly murder is ever the same.

If Italy were not a Catholic country, the misgovernment which is responsible for the deplorable conditions above described would long before this have driven the population into revolution.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S RED

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's political couch these days is no bed of roses. If made of the softest down it would not be a pleasant place, hounded continually as it is by the ghost of the Jameson raid.

"A certain Tory member of Parliament, by name Lyttleton," proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, "was out in Mashonaland not long since, and he had a conversation with Mr. Rhodes who, of course, was the prime mover and engineer of the Raid."

While charges of this kind are publicly made by responsible men against a member of his Majesty's Government, Great Britain must be the loser by the Boer war, no matter though every Boer man, woman and child in South Africa be put to death.

STRANGE CASE OF LORD O'BRIEN.

The deputation of English Catholics to the King has already been the subject of so much discussion that it is high time it was allowed to pass into history. However, the redoubtable "Lord O'Brien of Killeenora," whom the most dignified of English papers have, in the most natural and habitual manner, alluded to as "Peter the Pauper," has managed to project the shadow of his own greatness upon the subject, eclipsing at once the King, the Cardinal and all others concerned.

voice to their disgust. Here is an extract from its editorial comment:

"The Times states that Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was provoked by pressure of other business from forming part of the deputation. We protest most emphatically against the assumption that he has any right or title to come forward as a representative of the Catholics of England."

OUR FRENCH-CANADIAN CITIZENS.

This week THE REGISTER gives a free advertisement to a Montreal publisher out of pure regard for the French-Canadian people. It is a pity, we think, that the French-Canadians are not as well studied in some parts of the Dominion as they are in other countries.

Commenting on a friendly article over the signature of George Lemay, The Daily News continues:

"He (Mr. Lemay) quotes a French writer, M. de Taurines, to the effect that the French language in Canada is 'infinitely better and more correct than the popular tongue in France.'"

There is truth and humor in a story told by The London Chronicle about the woes of Irish police pensioners. The Chronicle recalls W. S. Gilbert's general observation that the life of the policeman is not a happy one, but adds: We should be sorry, however, to think that it is really so unhappy as some of the policemen in Ireland suggest.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Ellis Ashmole Bartlett, M.P., is retiring from politics. There are others like him in the Unionist party who have inflicted themselves altogether too long upon public life.

Sir Alfred Milner is to be consulted by the Imperial Government with regard to the disposal of the 25,000 Boer men, women and children classed as prisoners of war. There have been suggestions already that these poor people be sent to Canada and Australasia.

The Montreal coroner's jury that last week brought in a verdict on the capital charge against a man named Lapolaine should have added as a rider "while erotically insane." This wretched murderer left a silly letter, that reeked of his self on the modern novel.

General Hector Macdonald, the man who enjoys an admiration quite unique in Great Britain, because he "rose from the ranks," has come out as an advocate of conscription. General Macdonald knows the army, but he may not know the country and the people.

A little while ago the Canadian people expected to see the Senate abolished. But what actually happens is that, in future, each Senator will receive \$1,600 instead of \$1,000 as compensation for residing himself upon the country.

Two facts were emphasized by the incidents of last week's strike on the Albany street railway. In the first place militarism has already so strongly asserted itself in the United States that it supersedes the civil power on comparatively slight provocation.

For the time I was made a first-class misdeemant in November, 1885, until I left Holloway Jail in January, 1886, I continuously edited and conducted The Pall Mall Gazette, just as if I had been in my office on Northumberland street, subject only to the limitation that I was forbidden to write on the matter which led to my incarceration and that I could not receive anyone who wished to see me.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM T. STREAN.

A great sensation has been caused in France by the revelation of the innocence of a condemned priest, who was executed for murder in July, 1894. He was the Abbe Brunau, and was assistant to the Cure at Entrammes.

ending some of us to an early grave, and others to a lingering death should compensate us and keep us from the workhouse."

The following resolution on the death of Abbe Verreau passed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Quebec, is an indication of the satisfactory feeling on the part of the minority over the school laws of the Lower Province: "Received, that having observed with deep regret the demise of the Rev. Abbe Verreau, who, from the establishment of normal schools in this province, in the year 1857, occupied with marked success the important position of principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction desires to put on record its appreciation of the educational labours of the eminent ecclesiastic now removed from his lifelong service, to express by the transmission of this resolution to the Hon. the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the press, its high estimate of one who, in the history of our native land, has become a recognized authority; and to offer a tribute of profound sympathy of his personal friends in their sorrow at their loss of an amiable and much respected friend, whose faithfulness in duty has been a continual inspiration to his collaborators."

The London Daily Telegraph says:—The little scene between Lord O'Brien, C.J., of Ireland, and Mr. Bodkin, K.C., of the same kingdom, was terminated rather happily by the counsel's reminder to the Chief Justice that there had been a parallel passage of arms between one Peter O'Brien and Mr Justice Keogh, at the Cork Assizes in the year 1877.

Another example of the policy of one law for Englishmen and another for Irishmen is furnished in the case of Mr. McHugh, who while under sentence for libel is not allowed to write. When Mr. W. T. Stead was in jail, he was afforded every facility for working, as the following letter testifies:—To the Right Hon. the Home Secretary.

Sir—I read with some astonishment your statement in the House of Commons last night that I was not allowed to edit and conduct The Pall Mall Gazette when in prison in December, 1885.

It is true that this is a matter which occurred a long time ago, and you could not be expected to have any personal knowledge of that; but lapse of time and your own lack of information cannot alter the fact which is, that the statement above quoted as having been made by you to the House of Commons is not only inaccurate but absolutely contrary to the fact.

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